NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1882.

### Vol.XLII., No.13,017.

# AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE SESSION. DEMOCRATIC CENSORS BUSY IN THE HOUSE OF REP-RESENTATIVES-THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL-

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL The attention of the House was engaged yesterday with the Naval Appropriation bill, and there was extended debate on the propositions to build new cruisers and finish the monitors. Messrs. A. S. Hewitt, Whitthorne and other Democrats opposed the bill and censured Mr. Robeson's conduct of the Navy Department. Mr. Belmont spoke slightingly of Mr. Evarts and attacked Mr. Blaine. The River and Harbor bill was reported to the Senate, the amount proposed to be appropriated exceeding the amount of the House bill by about \$2,000,000. The Bankruptey bill was postponed by the Senate until December.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. A FURTHER INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE UPON CERTAIN OF ITS PROVISIONS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, July 5.-The debate in the House to-day on the propositions to begin the building of new cruisers for the Navy and to resume work on the unfinished monitors was unexpectedly tame. While several broad allusions by Messrs, Abram S. Hewitt, Whitthorne and other Democrats showed the real causes of their opposition to the bill to be, first, a belief that Mr. Robeson's administration of the Navy Department was open to suspicion and censure, and, second, an utter lack of confidence in any Navy bill prepared and advocated by him, the opposition was veiled in such decorum of language that nothing sensational occurred.

There was a slight symptom of an outbreak when, in the course of some remarks, Abram S. Hewitt ob. served that an amendment offered by him was designed to prevent the Treasury from being plundered in the future, as it had been in the past, administration of the Navy Department. This remark Mr. Robeson bitterly resented, and closed what he had to say in reply with the declaration that Mr. Hewitt had brought accusations which were utterly without foundation; and that it did not become the gentleman from New-York, with specious pretences of superior honor and virtue, to bring in baseless accusations against men whose reputations stood as well as his own. Mr. Hewitt appeared about to make a sharp retort, but he thought better of it and sat down.

Perry Belmont thought he saw an opportunity to drag Shipherd and the Peruvian Company into the discussion, and he spoke about ten minutes, condescending to say that Mr. Evarts was a pretty inefficient Secretary of State, but not so dangerous as his successor, who had "gambled away the influence of the United States in South America," so that a hun ired iron-clads could not have prevented the dismemberment of Peru. As a speaker Mr. Belmont does not shine, and during the eight or ten minutes that he occupied the floor, not a half a dozen members listened. He obtained leave to print the bulk of his speech, which had been written out. He had apparently furnished an abstract to some of the newspapers. The Evening Star publishes what purports to be a synopsis which will probably be telegraphed over the country. It contains many things which Mr. Belmont was not heard to utter or allude to during the short time he was on his feet.

Mr. Springer, assisted by a copy of a New-York paper, made a feebly violent attack upon the character of one of the most reputable business firms in the country-Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphiaand so brought down upon his devoted head the righteous indignation of Judge Keliey, who soon showed what a particularly empty mare's nest was this last discovery of the afert Illinois statesman.

Mr. Springer managed, in the course of the afternoon, by his impertinent and persistent interruptions of Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, to provoke a cutting rebuke from that usually quiet and always courteous gentleman, and also to draw down upon himself the keen sareasm of Mr. Reed, of Maine, As usual, therefore, Mr. Springer afforded most of the amusement—and he, as usual, appeared to enloy it.
No material changes were made in the bill to-day,

No material changes were made in the bill to-day, and such as were adopted were proposed either by the Appropriations Committee or the Committee on Naval Affairs. A final vote on the bill and amendments will be taken to-morrow, and they will be adopted substantially as they now stand, by a fair majority. It is understood that after the amendments are disposed of, and before a final vote is taken, Mr. Robeson will make a speech in reply to the attacks of Messrs. Whitthorie and Abram S. Hewitt, and in defence of his administration of the Navy Department. During the discussion of the pending bill Mr. Robeson has shown a wonderful familiarity with the Navy and with the details of naval administration and organization, and he has succeeded in carrying through the ordeal of the Committee of the Whole with unexpected success a bill which not only provides for the beginning of new vessels of war for the Navy, and for the resumption of work upon the menitors, which has been suspended since the day after he left the Navy Department, in March, 1877, but contains much important new legislation, making radical chaeges in the organization and administration of the Navy. In this discussion both Mr. Robeson and his bill have been on trial, and thus far both have won a substantial victory, and not altogether by a party vote, either.

### THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Washington, July 5 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. McMillan, from the Committee on Commerce, re-ported the River and Harbor bill with amendments, and morrow as unfinished business. The bill as reported shows an increase of a little more than \$2,000,000 in the aggregate amount of appropriations provided for by the House. The total amount appropriated by the House bill was \$17,367,875, while the total amount of appropriations contained in the bill reported to-day is in round numbers \$19,400,000. The Senate Committee have made no reduction in any of the items contained in the House bill, but have in many cases increased the of new items.

The following items in the House bill have been increased by the sums named; Mississpji River improvements, 8877,000; improving harbor at Piymouth, Mass. \$0,000; improving harbor at Fiymouth, Mass. \$0,000; harbor Little 480dns Bay, N. Y., \$10,000; harbor at Port Jefferson, N. Y., \$5,000; harbor at Oswego, N. Y., \$30,000.

Among the new licins added to the bill are the following; tenceving harbor and breakwater at Block Island, R. I., \$19,000; improving Oak Orchard Harbor, N. Y., \$19,000; improving Gowanus Bay, N. Y., \$20,000; improving the manner of the proving Lumpayama indet, N. Y., \$2,000; beginning work on the Hennepin Canal, \$100,000.

## THE BANKRUPTCY BILL POSTPONED.

Washington, July 5 .- When the Bankruptcy bill came before the Senate to-day as the unfinished business, Mr. Ingalis, in charge of the measure, expressed his conviction that, in view of the lateness of the session and the pressure of the public business, n action could now be had upon this important subject. He asked that the bill and amendments be made a special order for the first Wednesday of December next. After remarks by Mr. Hoar in favor of said by Mr. Gar land in opposition to immediate action on the bill, the request of Mr. Ingalis was complied with and the subject was posiponed to the day indicated.

COMMODORE SHUFFLDT'S RECALL.

Washington, July 5 .- It is stated at the Navy Department that the diplomatic mission of Comnot necessary to detail another officer to that duty. A lew days ago a telegram was received from Commodore Shufeldt, stating that he had completed his mission, and asking to be placed in command of the Asiatic Squadron-The Navy Department officials are undoubtedly dis-pleased with his conduct in China, but do not admit that such was the cause of his recall. The Secretary of the Navy says that the point raised in this case, that because Commodore Shufeldt had accepted a diplomatic trust, he had, under the law, forfeited his position in the Naval Bervice, is not a good one.

THE PEMBINA TERRITORY BILL. WASHINGTON, July 5 .- In the Senate totreate the Territory of Pembina was taken up. An maendment was offered by Mr. Hale prohibiting certain laws of the Dakota Legislature, in relation to the alleged liation of Yankton County bonds, from being made

ollowed in which Mr. Hale denounced the action of the Dakota Legislature and Mr. Harrison favored the amendment, but regarded discussion of the question suggested by it as premature. Mr. Veat suggested that Northern Dakota was equally responsible with the other portions of that Territory for the obnexions laws referred to, as their delegates in the Territorial Legislature had participated in creating them. After some further discussion the subject was laid aside.

#### CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WASHINGTON, July 5 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Frye presented a petition from the Board of Trade of Bath, Me, urging the appointment of a commission to sit during the recess of Congress for the purpose of in quiring into the wants of the ship-building interests of the country, and to report to Congress such measures "as would tend to the relief of this great national in bills appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Dallas Texas, and granting condemned cannon to the Grand Army posts at Chicopee, Mass., and Ottawa, Kan., were

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill amending Schedule E of title 33 of the Revised Statutes so as to levy upon all manufactures, etc., made from hoop, band or scroll iron, or of which hoop, band or scroll iron shall be the component material of chief value, the same duty that is imposed on the hoop, band

value, the same duty that is imposed on the noop, band or scroll iron from which the manufactures are made, etc. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The House bill more effectually to punish house-broaking in the District of Columbia was passed.

In the House, after some discussion, the Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Shreve-port, i.a., was passed. A bill was introduced to repeal the act of 1875 adding 25 per ceas to the duty on sugar and molasses.

ARMY NOMINATIONS. Washington, July 5 .- The President sent the following army nominations to the Senate to-day: Lieutenant-Colonels-Charles C. Keeney and John Lieutenaut-Colonels—Charles C. Keeney and John F. Head, Surgeons, to be Colonels and Surgeons; Majors Joseph B. Brown, D. L. Magruder and Charles Page, Surgeons, to be Lieutenant-Colonels and Surgeons; Corps of Engineers—Lieutenant-Colonels and Surgeons; Corps of Engineers—Lieutenant-Colonels Charles S. Stewart and Charles E. Blunt to be Colonels; Majors Oriando M. Poe and Pavid C. Houston to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Additional Second Lieutenants—Occar T. Crosby and Lansing H. Beach to be Second Lieutenants. Additional Second Lieutenant Thomas B. Dugan, 10th Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant Samuel Rodman, jr., 5th Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant Stamuel Rodman, jr., 5th Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant Eichard W. Young, 3d Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant Stantillery, Additional Second Lieutenant Stantillery, Additional Second Lieutenant 19th Infantry; Major John C. Tidail, 2d Artillery; to be Lieutenant-Colonel 3d Artillery; Captain Samuel S. Elder, 1st Artillery, to be Major 2d Artillery; in Second Lieutenant Scand Lieutenant Stantillery, to be Captain; Second Lieutenant Adam Sinker, 1st Artillery, to be Captain; Second Lieutenant Adam Sinker, 1st Artillery, to be First Lieutenant; To be Paymasters with rank of Major—Captain Dewitt Poole, 22d Infantry, First Lieutenant George R. Smith, 12th Infantry.

#### CONFIRMATIONS.

Washington, July 5 .- The Senate in execulive session to-day confirmed the following nominations Alabama Claims Commission—Hezekiah G. Wells, of Mienigan, to be Presiding Judge of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims; James Harlan, of Iowa and Asa French, of Massachusetts, to be Judges of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims; Daniel W. Fessenden, of Maine, to be Clerk of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims. ssioners of Alabama Claims.
Collector - John M. Farble, Collector of Customs at

Pensacola, Fla.

Receiver—Lyman G. Willeox, Receiver of Public Moneys, Detroit, Mich.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Wednesday, July 5, 1882. The Controller of the Currency has authorized the First National Bank, of Houlton, Maine, to begin business with a capital of \$50,000.

Senate Finance Committee to-day briefly considered the House bill to reduce interal revenue taxation, but did not finally dispose of it. In the fiscal year just ended there were 46,632 agri-

ultural patents issued from the General Land Office. This is an increase over the issue of the previous year of

The Senate in executive session to-day ratified the commercial and consular treaties with Servia, the commercial treaty with Roumania and the trademark treaty with Spain. The conference on the Japanese Indemnity Fund bill which was to have been held to-day, did not take place

on account of the absence of Representative Rice, of Massachusetts, one of the conferees on the part of the The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day agreed to recommend an appropriation

of \$25,000 to be expended in making repairs and placing an elevator in the building now occupied by the Depar-ment of Justice. The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day decided o report favorably upon the nomination of John Walter

Baker, of Massachusette; Lloyd Walley, of New-Jersey, and Henry Bird Fitts, of Virginia, to be assistant surgeons in the Navy. Jay Stone, stenographer to the Secretary of War, has been appointed Chief of the Correspondence Division, Chief Clerk, C.S. Sweet, private secretary to the Secretary of War, will be eafter act also as stenographer.

The President has approved the acts authorizing the an Buren, Ark., and a bridge over the Mississippi River at New-Boston, Ill.; and the act ratifying an agreement with the Shoshonec and Bannock Indians for the sale of land in Utah.

The Controller of the Currency says there is about \$150,000 of the last dividend of 15 per cent declared in favor of depositors of the Freedmen's Bank still unpaid.
He proposes to pay the dividend to all the branches and
to that end asks all unpaid depositors to present their
books as soon as possible.

The Conference Committee on the Legislative, Execu-

tive and Judicial Appropriation bill was in session nearly all day yesterday, and another conference wa held to-night. Members of the committee say that, owing to the multiplicity of changes made by the Sen ate, an agreement will probably not be reached for sev-

### RAILROAD INTERESTS.

### A NEW ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.

The new route to Coney Island by the New-York and Atlantic Railroad will shortly be opened, an rrangement having been made whereby the company can run its trains from its depot at the foot of Thirty eixth-st., South Brooklyn, over the tracks of the Brook iyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad and the Sea Beacl Railroad, directly to Coney Island, making the distance in twelve minutes. From the foot of Thirty-sixth-st. Brooklyn, a ferry will be run to Pier No. 6 North River at the foot of Rector-st., this city. The whole trip to the ocean can then be made from the foot of Rector-st, inside of half an hour. It is expected that boats and train will soon be run. The New-York and Atlantic Company has laid its tracks from the foot of Thirty-sixth-st. in that street to Seventh-ave., where a junction is madthat street to Seventh-ave., where a junction is made with the Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island road. At the intersection of this with the Sea Beach road a switch has been Isld. The charter of the New-York and Atlantic Company allows it to run through New-Utreent, Flatbush and New-Lots enstwardly to the railroad running from East New-York to Canascie. When this track is laid trains will be run all the year round, giving rapid transit from the suburbs of Brooklyn to this city.

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

BALTIMORE, July 5 .- The annual meeting of stockholders of the Winchester and Strasburg Railroad Company was held at Camden Station. Robert Garrett was elected president in place of John King, jr, resigned, and Messrs. Thomas Whiteridge, Hugh Sisson, J. A. Sherrard, George A. Hupp and John Gregg were elected directors. The Winchester and Strasburg road is one of the leased lines of the Baltimore and Ohio Southern

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 5.-The Boston, Hoosac Tunne and Western Railroad Company has opened a branch to his place and ran two through trains between Saratoga

ALBANY, N. Y., July 5.-The wages of brakemen of the middle division of the New-York Central and Hud son River Railroad were increased to \$1 85 per day yesterday. The same rate is to be allowed them when

### CROPS IN THE WEST.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 5 .- The Gazette's weekly summary of the crop reports from exchanges and correspondence from all parts of the State is of the mos encouraging character. Rains have been pientiful, and the hopes of farmers and business men are high. The outlook was never better in this State.

WICHITA, Kan., July 5.-The wheat crop of the lower Arkansas Valley is completely harvested and is in the best possible condition. Large tracts in this vicinity will average from 30 to 40 bushels an acre. The yield of corr for this market is estimated at 5,000,000 bushels.

### A QUARREL AMONG SOUTHERN EDITORS.

mar, Editor of The Macon Telegraph, and his friend Colonel B. G. Lockett, were arrested last night on board the Atlanta and West Point train, on the presumption that ATLANTA, Ga., July 5.-Colonel A. R. La-

they were going to cress the State line for the purpose of engaging in a hostile meeting with Colonel E. P. Howcell. Editor of The Constitution. An attempt was made to arrest Colonel Howeil and his friend, Captain Jackson. Colonels Lamar and Lockett were bound over this morning in bonds of \$2,000 each to keep the peace.

#### THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

WAR PREPARATIONS AGAINST EGYPT.

EDERS TO PREPARE A FORCE OF ENGLISH AND NA-TIVE TROOPS-THE RESERVES TO BE CALLED OUT-EGYPTIANS DISPATCHING AMMUNITION TO FORTS ON THE COAST-ACTION OF THE CONFER-

LONDON, July 6 .- A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, dated Bombay, Thursday, July 6, says: "The papers this morning announce that orders have been given to prepare a force of 1,800 English and 5,000 native troops, including three batteries of artillery, for Egypt. Large siege trains are being organized at Agra and Bombay. Tenders for tonnage have not been issued yet pending in

Orders have been sent to Washwich , Chatham and

Aldershot to prepare rendezvous for reserves. The Time in its leading article this morning confirms the report that Admiral Seymour will send a formal communication to the Egyptian Government to-day requiring it to abandon the obnoxious works. If Arabi Pacha refuses, Admiral Seymour will immediately open fire and bombard Alexandria. The Times says: "These instructions are entirely independent of the conference, and belong to a different category of action. They are an act of police rather than an act of war. They are not based on the general condition of Egypt, nor on the relations of the Khedive to Arabi Pacha, nor on any of the questions referred to the conference, but simply on the paramount necessity of securing the safety of the British fleet, for which the Government is responsible to the country, and cannot submit its responsibility to the decision of any conference or the sanction of any single Power."

LONDON, July 5 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that further instructions had been sent to Admiral Seymour in regard to the armament of the forts at Alexandria which would meet any con-

Notices have been sent from the War Office to sixty-one towns in the kingdom, including some in Ireland, ordering the military authorities to prepare for the immediate calling out of the reserves. It is believed that the summons will be issued before the end of the week.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to Sir Stafford Northcote, said that since the House met to-day the Government had received no disquieting rumors from

Private telegrams from Egypt state that the sit nation is so strained that a collision is unavoidable. The correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company at Alexandria says that Admiral Seymour's caution to the Governor was relative to a rumored intention to block the entrance to the harbor by sinking ships laden with stone. Admiral Seymour informed the Governor that he would regard any such attempt as an act of open hostility. Meanwhile the Egyptians are dispatching large stores of ammunition to the

forts on the coast.

The Daily News says Admiral Seymour will to-day send a letter to the commander at Alexandria, asking him to put a stop to the erection of earthworks, and will take action according to the an-

works, and will take action according to the answer.

The Telegraph's dispatch from Alexandria reports that the Egyptian Ministry have replied to the Sultan that they will suspend work upon the forts.

The Standard's correspondent at Constantinople says there are decided signs of wavering in the hitherto determined resistance of the Porte to the proposals of the Powers.

A dispatch to The Standard from Bombar canfirms the statement that Indian troops are about to leave for Suez, and says the troops will hold the line of the canal between Suez and Ismaila. A separate line of railway will probably be constructed along the course of the canal.

The Daily News, in a leading article, foreshadows English armed intervention in Egypt, and says that if such action is necessary it would be penny-wise to count the cost, which The News estimates at from £4,000,000 to £4,500,000 sterling.

A dispatch to The Times from Paris says that the

£4,000,000 to £4,500,000 sterling.

A dispatch to The Times from Paris says that the conference will probably come to a decision to-day to request formally the Porte's intervention in Egypt. The principle of collective action has been already resolved upon if the Porte refuses to consent to the proposed conditions. If its execution becomes necessary it is probable that several Powers will participate, but the share of England will be creater than that of any other Power. will be greater than that of any other Power.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.—It is stated that the
Conference to-day resolved to address a collective
note to the Porte, dealing with the question of intervention in Egypt.

#### THE AGITATION IN IRELAND. DUBLIN, July 5 .- Four men of the laboring class

have been arrested under a warrant issued by Lord encer, the Lord Lieutenant, on suspiciou of having been connected with the recent murders in Dublin. They were conveyed to Kilmainham Jail LONDON, July 5 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Gladstone moved that the House go into Committee on the Arrears of Rent bill. He

said the Government depended on £2,000,000 from the church surplus fund and a half million from the consolidated fund meet the contingencies contemplated in the bill. He asked the House in the interest of all persons and of peace and order in Ireland to expedite the bill. Mr. Chaplin, Conservative, moved a resolution in favor of declining to proceed with a measure imposing taxation for objects which must democratic the Irish.

### RACING AT NEWMARKET.

London, July 5 .- At the Newmarket July neeting to-day the race for the Exeter Stakes, for two year-olds, was won by Lord Elicamere's bay colt High second, and C. J. Lefevre's bay colt Bon Jour third Seven horses ran, including P. Lorillard's bay colt Comanche.

The race for the July Cup was won by Mr. Lefevre's four-year old chestnut colt Tristan. W. l'Anson's two year-old chestnut coit Royal Stag came in second, and Leopold de Rothschild's three-year-old chestnut filly Nellie third. There were five starters. The betting on Tristan at the start was 6 to 4. He won by half a

THE HILLSDALE CREW IN ENGLAND. London, July 5.—The Hillsdale crew are entered for the race for senior fours at the Marlow regatta. Only two crews, the Cookham and Marlow, representing merely local clubs, are entered against them The course is a fair and broad one, and is about a mile in length. The race will be rowed down stream.

### FOREIGN NOTES.

London, Wednesday, July 5, 1882. The Sultan has presented General Wallnee, the United States Minister, with a painting representing a Turkish girl. General Wallace has not yet accepted it. Twenty thousand stand of arms have now been dis-

tributed to the various military centres, in readiness for arming the reserves. The distribution of 20,000 more has been ordered. In the Chancery Division to-day the Channel Tunnel

Company submitted to the issue of an injunction against further work and to an inspection on terms pre Viously arranged.

A dispatch to The Times from Berlin states that the Sultan will confer the Order of Nienani Imtiaz on the Emperor Trancis Joseph.

The new steamship Werra, sister ship to the steamer Elbe, of the North German Lloyd Line, was successfully Launched yesterday in the yards of Messrs. John Elder & Co., in Glasgow.

The Pope, in an allocution at the Consistor, on Monday, said the position of the Church in Italy was be-coming worse than ever. The Government, he deciared, was guilty of bad faith in refusing exequaturs to twenty Bishops he had nominated.

The Times' correspondent at St. Petersburg says that

Dr. Weimar, who was sentenced to exile in Siberia, is still in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. The authorities lately have shown much anxiety as to the safety of the ground underneath the fortress and the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are the tombs of the Czars.

MONTREAL, July 5.—The Beaver Line Steamship Com-

pany has entered a suit for libel against The Ollawa Free Press for publishing an article alleging ill-treatment of

### THE COLLISION ON THE OHIO.

NOT LESS THAN TWENTY-FIVE LOST. ACCOUNTS OF THE DISASTER BY EYE-WITNESSES-

PARTIAL LIST OF THE KILLED AND MISSING. PITTSBURG, Penn., July 5 .- The latest developments in regard to the collision at Mingo Junction, Ohio, show that while the reports of yesterday

were greatly exaggerated, the catastrophe is of an appalling character.

A partial inquest was held to-day, at which it was shown that the steamboat John Lomas was going down stream at full speed in a swift current with a load of fifty excursionists, and the steamboat Scioto was going up stream pretty rapidly with 500 passengers on board, returning from a Fourth of July excursion to Moundaville, West Virginia. The Lomas sounded one blast, signalling that she wanted the Ohio side of the channel, and the Scioto replied with two blasts, indicating that she wanted the same side, and curved her bow in that direction. When about 200 or 300 yards apart, both pilots reversed engines, but not in time to avoid a collision.

The Lomas ran her bow, which sat low in the water, under the guard of the Scioto, and broke a large hole in her bow. She sank in eighteen feet of water within one minute, and went down like a lump of lead, as Captain Thomas expressed it, leaving about five feet of water on the cabin floor. A scene of the wildest confusion followed. The collision was entirely unexpected. many who sat on the guards were thrown overheard. None in the engine room and lower deck had time to escape. The river has since fallen, but this apartment is still under water and full of bodies that have not been taken out. It was used as a refreshment saloon at which sandwiches and ice cresm and lemonade were sold, but no liquors of

David Keller, of Wheeling, who acted as pilot of the Scioto, was asked by a reporter to give his version of the affair. He said: We first sighted the John Lomas when she was opposite the island. I was opposite the town, and was hugging the Ohio shore. The pilot's rule is that the descending boat shall give the first sigual at a distance of not more than 800 yards. The Lomas did not do this. She approached much nearer, and I said to Clinton Thomas, who was with me in the pilot-house, 'I wonder if she is ever going to signal ?' The words had scarcely been said when she blew one whistle, which signified that she wanted the right of the channel, or the Ohio

"How far apart were you at this time!" "The distance could not have been greater than 150 yards at the most, and probably was not over 400 yards. I did not think I could make the West Virginia bank in time to avoid a collision, and I blew two whistles, indicating that I wanted the port side or the Ohio bank, and the Lomas responded with two whistles; but instead of bearing off toward the Virginia shore, she curved in toward Ohio, and made directly for the As soon as I had sounded the two whistles I rang to reverse the engines, and this was done immediately. We were about 250 feet from the Ohio bank and slightly quartering, with both wheels backing when the Lomas struck us. Her prow came crashing with great force against the timbers of the Scioto about en feet from the stern. The blow was very heavy. The bow of the Scioto immediately rose, and the bow of the Lomas, which was low in the water, ran under the guard fully fifteen feet. The boat was shaken from stem to stern. The shock seemed to strain every timber in her. I heard a onfusion of excited cries, and felt her going down.

Captain Engelbright, of the John Lomas, said : We were about half a mile below Mingo Junction when B. J. Long, our regular pilot, who was at the wheel, noticed the scioto coming up stream. As the descending boat, we had the right of position in passing. Long blew one blast, the signal that he wanted the Ohio shore. The Scioto, instead of immediately turning to the Virginia side of the river, replied with two blasts. That meant that she wanted the Ohio shore, too. Long then signalled with two blasts and rang the versed at once. We were about 600 yards apart when Long gave the first signal, and the distance was considerably less when we heard the second blasts from the pilots. Both boats had been movingrapidly and we had a very strong current behind us. The Scioto was trying to cross our bows, and it was impossible with all that we could do to avoid striking her. The bow of the Lomas passed under her guard, and must have torn a large nole in her bow, for she began to sink at once. We struck her on the larboard side-the side next the Ohio bank-about the head of the coal-box. I had about fifty excursionists on board. The excite ment was very great on both boats. I thought it hest to land my own passengers, for fear that the boat best to land my own passengers, for fear that the boat might be upset by a rush from the Scioto. Then, as soon as I could return, I took all the Scioto's people, about one hundred a trip, making four trips in all. I was fixing the lights on the chumneys when the first whistle was blown by Long, and I called out to him to back. He replied: 'I am backing.' I did everything I could to prevent the accident, and I am ready for the fullest investigation."

The last of bodies recovered is as follows:

Fogo, David, of Wellsville, Onio, age twenty-three, clerk in Martin's store at that place. Pipes, Stewart, age twenty-one, son of William Pipes, of Wellsville.

BEARDMERE, HARRY, age fourteen, son of William Beardmere, of East Liverpool. SHIELDS, MARY, age eighteen, of East Liverpool. SMALL, EDWARD, of Wellsville.

BRANNON, BELLE, of Wellsville. BUBKE, EVAN P. of East Liverpool
Ohio, a stonemason, age twenty-three
He was the escort of Miss Hughes, who was rescued
SPRAGUE, CETIE, of Hammondsville, Ohio, age eight

teen.
CONNER, JOSEPH, of Wellsville, Ohio, age seventeen.
RHDDY, SABAH, of Wellsville, daughter of the late
Charles Kiddy. The list of missing is as follows;

DAVINSON, CHARLES, of Wellsville, Ohio, age fourteen years, cymbal player in the Wellsville Cornet Band, son of K. L. Davidson. The father and the boy's brother, D. A. Davidson, spent the whole day at Mingo, hoping to see his features in every new corpse that was taken from the river.

that was taken from the river.

LEITH, CHARLES, a drummer in the Wellsville Cornel
Band. He was about the same age as young David

Band. He was about the same age as young Davidson.

ARMSTRONG, COLUMBUS, age fifteen, played the bass drum in the Wellsville Cornet Band. There is no other reason to believe that "Clum," as he was known, was drowned than that nothing has been heard from him since the accident.

NEUMAN, JAMES, of East Liverpool, Ohlo. His mother and relatives had not heard of him since he started out on the trip. They formed part of the crowd on the river bank, and at the shed that served as a temporary morgue of the victims.

HATES A., age twenty, lived at Wellsville, but has latterly been in East Liverpool.

MATLONE, JOHN, of the Wellsville Cornet Band.

ELLIOT, CHARLES, a young man living at leaver Falls. His friends were anxiously looking for him. They had strong hopes early in the day that he would be found, but nightfall brought to tidings from him. CHARLES, to No. of East Liverpool, Ohlo, a painter. He was married and was thirty years of age.

DUFFY, EDWARD, of Steutenville, Ohlo.

THOMAS, DANIEL, son of Captain Thomas, of the Scioto,

THOMAS, DANIEL, son of Captain Thomas, of the Scioto a boy of fourteen years. Notwithstanding the fre-quent reports that the body had been found at Mingo, LaGrange and other points, his brother, C. C. Thomas, said this evening that he was still missing.

will this evening that he was still missing.
Wilson, Paul, of East Liverpool, missing, plasterer, about thirty years of age.
TOMLISSON, JOHS, of East Liverpool, Obio, member of the New-inaependence Brass Band, an excellent swimmer, who is said to have lost his life in an attempt to rescue a woman. He was a pattern-maker by trade, age twenty-eight, and married.

Beardman, Thomas, of East Liverpool, a son of William Beardman. He was sixteen years old.
Beardman. He was sixteen years old.
Beardman, Liscoln, another son of William Beardman, age fourteen.
Beardman, Miss, Carlet, of East Liverpool, Ohio, and cousin of the two preceding boys. Her age was twenty-three. She was the sister of Henry Beardman, whose body was recovered at Mingo, and the daughter of Joseph Beardman, of East Liverpool. She was sitting on the guard charting with Mrs. John Peak when the shock occurred. Both were thrown overboard. Mrs. Peak was rescued.
Thomson, G. C., a farmer in the suburbs of East Liverpool, Ohio, age twenty-two.
Fahmer, Eugene, clerk in the store of his father, L. H.

Farmer, of East Liverpool, Ohio, about twenty-three years ald years old.

ROOTH, Miss MARY, of East Liverpool, Ohio, age twenty.
WRIGHT, LINCOLN, a pattern-maker, of East Liverpool,
Ohio, about nineteen years old.
STEHEINS, ERNJAMIN, son of Dr. Stebbins, of East Liverpool, Ohio, age sixteen. He was a clerk in the
Botton store.

KENT, STEPHEN, a bricklayer, of East Liverpool, Ohio,

age about thirty.

EMMERLING, MICHAEL, and wife, of East Liverpool, Ohio,
a workman in one of the potteries.

FRIED, DAVID, of Jethrow, a village near East Liverpool, Ohio. pool, Onio.

—, a man, of East Liverpool, Onio.

Woons.

—, a boy, 2ge fourteen, who lived at East
Liverpool.

WOODS,

, a boy, 2ge fourteen, who lived at East
Liverpool.

Hoagland, Arthur E., of Wellsville, son of the Rev. E.

S. Hoarland, pastor of a church at that place.

PROSSER, JOHN, son of William Prosser, who lives in
West Virginia, opposite Wellsville, Ohio, about two
miles from the river.

MALONE, JOHN, A. B. and WILLIAM, three sons of David
Malone, of Wellsville, Ohio, on the West Virginia
bank of the Ohio. All three are believed to be safe,
but have not been heard from by their parents.

VANDINE, —— a young woman whose mother lives at
Mingo Junetion.

BURKE, Mrs., of East Liverpool, Ohio.
HUNTER, NAMUEL, age seventeen, of Wellsville.
THOMPSON, CUMMINGS, of East Liverpool.
GIBSON, JAMES, and wife, of East Liverpool.
HARPER, LEWIS, of Wellsville.

GIRSON, JAMES, and wife, of East Liverpool.
HARPER, Levis, of Wellsville.
BOOTH, NELLIE, of Wellsville.
PINKERTON, GEORGE E., of Wellsville.
LWISG, WILLIAM, Jr.
CONNER, LIETH, of Wellsville, Ohio.
BOOTH, WILLIE, of Wellsville, Ohio.
STEVENSON, Miss, of Wellsville, Ohio.
STEVENSON, Miss, of Wellsville, Ohio.
STEVENSON, Miss, of Wellsville.
MONEOE, a boy, of Wellsville, Ohio.
GROUNDS, JOHN, of Wellsville, Ohio.
GROUNDS, JOHN, of Wellsville, Ohio.
PINKERTON, a boy, of Wellsville, Ohio.
PINKERTON, a boy, of Wellsville, Ohio.
A roustabout on Scioto, married four months ago.
It is believed that the dead will number between twenty-five and thirty. It will take several days to obtain a complete list.

#### PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE CAMERON CANDIDATES PREPARING TO GET OUT

OF THE FIELD ON CONDITIONS. PHILADELPHIA. July 5 .- General Beaver and William Henry Rawle, the Cameron candidates for Governor and Justice of the Supreme Court, respectively, were at Chairman Cooper's headquarters to-day, where Mr. Cooper, Secretary of the Commonwealth Quay, and other politicians, met them. General Beaver had just made a tour of Montgomery and Chester Counties. He thought there would be a large decrease in the Independent vote of those

counties. Chairman Cooper went to Washington this evening to consult with Senator Cameron in relation to the project of harmonizing the factions. It is understood that at the meeting of the State Committee, on Wednesday, the conditional resignations of the Cameron candidates will be read, and that they will retire if the Independent candidates will do likewise. This is thought to signify that a new convention will be held, if the Independents new convention will be held, if the Independents are willing. It is said that all the Cameron candidates have agreed to this plan, except Marriott Brosius, nominee for Congressman-at Large, who was expected to meet General Beaver here to-day, but did not come. There seems to be no doubt, however, that he, too, will consent.

The probable course of the Independents is in doubt. Chairman McKee and other leaders decline to speak upon the subject at present.

#### TROUBLE WITH WORKINGMEN.

TORONTO, Ont., July 5 .- A dispatch from Winnipeg, Manitoba, states that a number, of Hebrews who had gone to work at Whitemouth, were ferociously beaten by a band of men who had formerly been em-ployed at the work on which the Hebrews were engaged. Boston, July 5.-About fifty freight-handlers at the Old Colony Railroad, influenced by the success on the other roads, this morning demanded a like increase of wages. The company acceded, and the men will all go to work as usual to-morrow morning.

### DEATHS BY DROWNING.

The body of a drowned man, dark-haired. with light trousers, black coat and blue tie, was found in he river at the foot of Water-st. yesterday. John W. Wilson, age thirteen, of No. 355 West Seven teenth-st., was drowned at the foot of West Thirteenth-st. on Tuesday night. The body was not recovered. The body of an unknown man was found in the North River, at the toot of Sixtieth-st.

STEPHENS DELEGATES IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA. Ga., July 5 .- The returns so far from yesterday's primaries show 160 Stephens delegates to 93 for the opposition.

### FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

A PRIZE FIGHTER SHOT.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 5.—James Duffy, se twenty-seven, was killed yesterday by Stephenibbs. Duffy was a man of a quarrelsome nature, hav g some reputation as a prize-figurer. He had shot a veral ments.

SUIT AGAINST RISHOP GILMOUR.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 5.—Edwin Cowles,
Editor of The Leader, to-day began a suit against Bishop
Silmour, of the Catholic diocese, for \$25,000 damaces.
The Rishop published a card over his signature which
Mr. Cowles claims was false.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP TO BE ELECTED. A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP TO BE ELECTED.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—Bishop Elder, coadjutor
of Archbishop Purcell, of the Diocese of Cincinnati, in
accordance with a Papal brief received a few days ago,
has convened a meeting of the suffragan bishops of the
Province of Cincinnati to elect a bishop for the newly
reated see of Grand Rapids, Mich.

suicide from unrequited love.
Seymour, Ind., July 5.—This afternoon Miss

# TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 5.—Phillip Casey was instantly killed by being crushed by the cars at Blackstone to-day.

to-day.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 5.—Adam Simon assaults his wife here this morning widle she was asleep in bed, as afterward went to the cellar and cut his throat with a case white.

SYRACUSE, July 5.—Michael Heffron, a car-shifter on the Rome, Watertown and Oglensburg Railroad, was killed here this morating while shifting cars in the North-ern freight yard.

KILLED BY HIS SON.
HARTFORD, Coun., July 5.—At Harwinton yesteray afternoon Francis Dagan, while intoxicated, killed his
ather. The latter had refused to allow his son to take his

DESCENT ON LIQUOR STORES.

GREENFIELD, Mass., July 5—A liquor descent was nade here to highly on five hotels and all the retail liquotores, and a large quantity of liquor was seized.

KILLED AFTER A POLITICAL CONVENTION.

MACON, Ga., July 5.—Just after the close of the solitical convention held vesterday in Jeffersonville, Twings county, John M. Benford shot and killed J. Wood and Joseph olinson. Benford was slightly wounded, but made his scape. PETERSBURG, Vn., July 5.—The first cotton bloom of this year's crop has been received here. It was raised on the farm of W. G. Colemna, of Macon, N. C. The indications are that with seasonable weather the crop will be much larger than last year.

BLUENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. PHILADELPHIA, July 5-At a meeting of the Bi-centennial Association to-day letters were received from the departments of the Treasury and Justice, at Washington, romising to do all in their power to further the success of the celebration.

of the ecceptation.

TRAIN BOBBERS ARRESTED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 5.—A dispatch from Walnut fidge says: Two men, supposed to be train robbers.

We're arrested to ay near Popuar issue. The authorities are in close pursuit of two more of the gang.

In close pursuit of two more of the gang.

ARRIVAL OF A SHIPWEECKED CREW,

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 5.—The schooner Mary,
F. Chisholm arrived here from the Grand Banks to-day, having on board the captain, mate and crow of the English bark
Folline, bound for New-York. The Edition struck an icoberg
on the Grand Banks at 7:45 on June 13, and sank.

KILLING THE WINNY, DESANCE.

on the Grand Banks at 735 on Jude 15, and sank.

KILLING THE WRONG PERSON.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The Coroner held an inquest today in the case of Emma Rodgers, age twenty, who led on sanday from a gunshot wound fired by William Kelly, feely fired at the hasband of the woman, and the builet, missing him, struck the wife in the left ide. The prisoner reaccompiled. PRISONERS DISSATISFIED AT CONCORD.

TWO BROTHERS SHOT.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—During a drunken brawl in
John Gattaar's saloon, in Forward Township, last night,
Hugh Keiter drew a revolver and a not two brothers named
Pritchard. Both the wounded men are still aires, but their
physicians fluk that they will not survive. After the shooting Keiter made his escape, and has not been captured.

ing Keiter made his escape, and has not been captured.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Owing to the rain, the cricket match between Englishmen and Americans at Nicotown was to-day declared of, and toe players from other cities went to their homes. In August the English team will make a tour of the country, playing picked teams in New-Yors, Philadelphia, Pittaburg, Cincinnat, Chicago, St. Louis and Detroit. They will play feams of eighteen in all the cities except Philadelphia.

### PRICE FOUR CENTS.

# STRIKES OF IRON-WORKERS.

LITTLE PROSPECT OF HARMONY. SANUFACTURERS PREPARED TO KEEP THEIR MILLS CLOSED-AN UNFORTUNATE TIME TO DEMAND AN

INCREASE OF WAGES-RESULTS OF PAST STRIKES.

IFROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

PITTSBURG, July 4.- The strike in the iron mills as now entered on its second month, and there is no more prospect of an early settlement of the difficulty than when it began. At first it was thought by the workmen that two weeks would be sufficient to bring the manufacturers to terms; but now that four weeks and more have passed, it is generally admitted that it will be Sep-tember or October before the end is reached, and it may be much longer. The history of past strikes here shows that they have generally lasted about four months, and that the manufacturers have succumbed. There never was a strike here, however, when the manufacturers showed such determination and unity as now, and the conditions were never more favorable for a continuation of the lockout than at present. There are no signs of weakening on the part of the manufacturers, and for that matter no more among the workmen than there were at the beginning when it

posed the strike. As soon as the strike started the mill-owners began making needed repairs. That was taken by the strikers as a sure sign that work would be resumed as soon as the repairs were finished. Many of the owners, however, have completed their repairs, and boarded up their mills, apparently for a long season of idleness. Other mill-owners have recently begun making extensive alterations that will take a month or two at least to complete, evidently having no fear of an end to the strike be fore that time.

was known that an influential minority of them op-

There has been a general belief among outsiders that the cessation of production would cause such a rise in the price of iron that the manufacturers would have to resume to keep the market from being overstocked with foreign iron, and to save themselves from great loss in consequence. So far there are no indications of any such turn in affairs. When the strike began pig iron was quoted at \$23 58 per ton at the mill. To-day the quotation is \$23@\$24 at the mill with the same line of credit. Manufactured iron was 212 cents per pound on June 1, and to-day it is sold at the same figure. The only advance has been in nails, and that is very slight. from \$3 40 to \$3 50 per keg. Manufacturers assert that it is easier to get orders for manufactured iron filled to-day at the prices current when the strike began than it was at that time, owing to the decreased demand. One large manufacturer says that he can get 100 tons of iron for every ton wanted, and at lower prices than when the strike began. Reports come from mill-owners in Cincinnati, St. Louis and other places where the mills are running, that they do not get sufficient orders to use up the product of their mills. Some Belgian iron has been offered in this market during the past week at prices below the American card rate for similar iron. A few orders for No. 24 sheet-iron have been taken here by English dealers at the regular card rates within a few days. There is a special demand for this iron for tanks in the petroleum oil trade.

Joseph P. Verrel, president of the Philadelphia Iron and Steel Company, in conversation on this subject the other day said that the only difference in the market in Philadelphia and the East is that the prices for iron are firmer, but they have not advanced. This he attributed to the fact that consumers in the East, prior to the strike, were able to buy cheaper from the Western manufacturers than at home, but now they are of necessity compelled to buy at home. He said further that the demand is not what it should be, and that the Eastern mills are not making overtime nor working an extra force of men.

The Eastern manufacturers are looking forward to the result of the strike with almost as much interest as those engaged in it. The Pittsburg ironworkers have been receiving higher pay than those n Philadelphia and the East, the difference being \$1 a ton. Should the strikers come out victoriou in this instance the Eastern members of the Amalgamated Association will doubtless demand an increase, and strike if it is not granted.

It is apparent, now that the first month of the strike has passed without any increase in the price of iron, that the workmen chose an exceedingly bad time to enforce their demands for increased pay. If the mills had not closed the iron market would undoubtedly have been badly demoralized, and the tendency would have been toward a reduction instead of an increase of pay. The production was in excess of the consumption for some time before the mills shut down. In the four years from 1876 to 1880 the production of pig iron more than doubled and there was another large increase last year, while the production of Bessemer steel has been increasing at the rate of 140 per cent per annum. The works that lay idle for so many years after the panic of 1873 were again opened, and at the same time an immense number of new hands were taken on and a vast amount of new capital was invested. The railroad war, the depression in railroad securities, and the probable decrease in railway-making, have had a bad effect upon the iron market. Profits have largely decreased, while immigration has likewise tended to keep down wages. Even at the low prices for iron now prevailing and the high tariff there is a constant importation of English iron. More than three-quarters of a million tons of iron were imported into

this country last year, It seems from these facts that the workmen should have had better counsel than that which led to this strike. It is possible that an abundant harvest may so stimulate trade and railroad-building as to increase the price of iron sufficiently to enable the manufacturers to pay the increase demanded, but the ontlook is not now considered favorable. Two mills are now running with non-union men, but the others remain closed. Some of the manufacturers of specialties, in which the profits are much greater than in ordinary iron, could undoubtedly pay the increase, but they show no desire to break away from the good understanding which prevails among the mill-owners. The manufacturers say that they would willingly pay the increase if if were possible to do it and continue in business. We could not make 1 per cent on our capital with iron at present rates under the proposed scale," said Mr. Oliver, one of the largest manufacturers here, It is admitted that the cost of living has greatly increased, but that does not alter the situation for

the manufacturers. A good deal of interest was taken in the meeting of the finishers, held on Monday, many believing that they would break away from the Amalgamated Union and end up the strike. All agree since the meeting that no evidence of any break been given. President Jarrett says that the workmen can keep up strike for a year it necessary. The Cleveland mills which undertook to resume work with non-union men have abandoned the attempt, the manufacturers assert because the demand for iron is so small, but the strikers declare that it is due to the inefficiency of the non-union workers. It is evident from the universacity of the movement and the perfect organization that exists, that the strike has been planned with great care. A misapprehension exists in some parts of the country that the Knights of Labor are in some way connected with this strike. This is not the case and no aid will be rendered by them as a body.

No bitter feeling is shown on the part of the strikers further than a threat now and then that the workmen will make themselves felt at the polls. It is of interest to note the results of past strikes in the iron trade here. The first great strike occurred in 1849, when the iron business was comparatively in its infancy. Then the manufacturers attempted and finally succeeded in reducing puddling below \$6 per ton. This memorable strike began December